Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The principal change in the new edition consists in the elimination of details of a geological nature, not of service to the beginner, and in the omission of references to the Thames Basin, except when that region can illustrate the point in hand better than any other. These changes make the book more simple and available for beginners, and make it stronger. The introduction of a new first chapter dealing with Maps and Map Reading brings to the front many facts that the reader will need for use in the later chapters. But it is a distinct shock to find Huxley's delightful first paragraphs yielding to a matter-of-fact presentation of somewhat dry essentials, even though the author has done his task well.

The book is well printed, the illustrations are chosen with care and are pertinent to the text, and the work as a whole deserves to be on the shelves of every one who is interested in the study and interpretation of the physical phenomena about him.

R. E. D.

Vom Kaukasus zum Mittelmeer. Eine Hochzeits- und Studienreise durch Armenien. Von Paul Rohrbach. Mit 42 Abbildungen im Text. Leipzig und Berlin, Druck und Verlag von B. G. Teubner, 1903.

This book proves that a scholar, even when travelling for pleasure, cannot help observing and recording in a scholarly way. While eminently readable and free from scientific technicalities, it must not be classed with the so-called "popular" scientific books. It contains most valuable information of geographic and ethnological character. The characteristics of Caucasian and Armenian landscape betray the professional geographer everywhere; the student of historical geography will find many interesting correlations between classical and modern geography; the sociologist will be interested in the problems of getting the nomadic Kurds settled in pursuits of agriculture, in the progress of civilisation in those parts of the country which are under Russian administration, as compared with those belonging to Turkey, and in the description of the national character of the Armenian people, which in the home country is so different from that shown abroad; the archæologist will delight in the descriptions of the treasures of one of the oldest civilisations of the world, hidden in the monasteries whose inhabitants "stand weeping by the grave of their nation"; the missionary and philanthropist will find valuable hints for a wise policy on that most dangerous soil. But certainly every one interested in the Armenian question ought to read the book, extracts of which are under publication, in English, by the Armenian colony in Boston. The fact that the author is not a professional Armenophile makes his records doubly valuable; it will be difficult to find a book which, without any missionary or reformatory tendency, gives such a vivid and obviously truthful picture of the conditions of that unfortunate country. Nothing can be more pathetic than to see how the impression of that indescribable misery grows upon even the unprejudiced traveller. Special praise ought to be given to the brave young bride who shared all the inconvenience and peril of the trip without flinching. It is greatly to be regretted that no more pictures are given, and a map of the country would greatly add to the usefulness of a second edition. M. K. G.

Student's Laboratory Manual of Physical Geography. By Albert Perry Brigham. pp. vi + 153. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1905.

Laboratory work in physical geography for secondary schools is still in a formative stage, and those working in the field are looking to the leaders, and especially to the writers of text books in physical geography, for help in making laboratory work worth doing and possible. Hitherto much of the laboratory work in secondary schools has been of the type that would be called in the elementary schools "busy work." The thought has been that anything that would keep a person busy with his hands on some topic associated with physical geography, however remotely, might legitimately be called laboratory work, and be approved to college entrance boards as indicating a requisite training in this important phase of geography teaching.

The absurdity of this belief can be clearly seen by comparing this point of view with that held in physics and chemistry. In these subjects the work called for in the laboratory is either for the purpose of illustrating principles, which can be illustrated in this way better than by the lecture or laboratory demonstration, or for the sake of having pupils become efficient in solving personally problems in the sciences. In other words, the work is disciplinary, and thought-inspiring, and is distinctly chemistry or physics at all stages.

Geography will never reach a position of strength among teachers or college officers until the same disciplinary standpoint is held. The solving of problems, the studying of facts from the map and model standpoint, must therefore form the larger part of the work. We cannot consider the copying of a climatic map from an atlas laboratory work, but we can accept the making of a weather map.

Every contribution to the laboratory side of the subject must therefore be judged from the standpoint of whether it calls for work that makes progress in the subject more efficient and the knowledge better grounded, or whether it merely offers suggestions for "busy work."

From this standpoint the book before us is not as advanced as the excellent textbook, which it is supposed to accompany, deserves that it should be. There are many quantitative and strong problems presented; the student is called upon to get better acquainted with locational geography, and must think as well as merely look at maps. On the other hand, there are many problems presented that could be answered from an ordinary school atlas by a pupil yet two years below the high school. There are also many problems or questions, in reference to topics, that are of little value for making the larger point clear. For instance, why should pupils work out the date that Magellan sailed? where he wintered? how many of his ships reached the Cape of Good Hope? etc. Is this laboratory work? Does it help in making clear the shape of the earth? Could not the same amount of time, devoted to other and better work in the laboratory, produce clearer impressions in reference to the shape of the earth in a shorter time?

In spite of the elementary character of the outline, the book is suggestive, as all laboratory manuals are, and is a distinct contribution to the cause, though not as valuable a contribution as the times warrant. R. E. D.

La Propriété rurale en France. Par Flour de Saint-Genis. xviii and 445 pp. and three maps. Armand Colin, Paris, 1902. (Price, 6 francs.)

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in Paris proposed in 1901, as a topic for monographs in competition for the Léon Faucher prize, "The Present and Future of large, medium, and small landed properties in France." The prize was awarded to Mr. Flour de Saint-Genis, and this volume is the work that won for him the coveted distinction. The author is well known in France as a writer on economic topics. He traces the history and distribution in France of large, medium, and small estates and their influence upon the commonweal, marshalling many statistics and authorities to prove the validity of his contentions. The book is a complete, conscientious, and penetrating study of a large social question. Three maps show the distribution of rural real estate in France, according to these three groups, among which landed property is divided.